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REICH UNITS BATTLE KONEV'S BIG THRUST ON ODER WAR FRONT

Red Army Pushing Effort to Cover Exposed Flank of Zhukov Forces

Domei

BERLIN, February 19.—While the Soviet front bulge nearest to Berlin between Furstenberg and Kuestrin remained quiet, Marshal Konev's armies in the adjacent southern sector carried out repeated massive thrusts below the Oder south of Krossen in a sustained effort to bring up their front to cover Marshal Zhukov's naked southern flank. In the course of their thrust they established a bridgehead across the Oder south of Krossen and tried to expand it westward toward Guben.

The German military spokesman said that the Soviet troops actually reached the town of Guben but met with heavy German counterattacks which threw them out of the town. The Soviets attacked six times with heavy air support, but the drive broke down and was repelled.

Violent struggles were waged south of this sector dowh to Lauban with focal points around Guben, Sorau, Sagan, Naumberg and Lauban, but through Herclean German resistance the Soviet advance was halted—no breakthroughs were scored and no operative progress was made by the Soviets.

The Soviets incurred heavy losses in their effort to advance westward on both sides of the Bunzlau-Gorlitz highway and in their attacks northwest of Naumburg. In the area west of the Sagan-Naumburg line on the Bober, German bolt positions were exposed to renewed strong attacks, but withstood all onslaughts. Fierce street-fighting, however, is taking place in the southern part of Sommerfeld. The town of Lauben further to the south is being shelled heavily by Soviet artillery, but is still in German hands.

At Breslau, Soviet attacks against the south and southwest front of the fortress continued, but the Soviets failed to breach the German defense at any point. In the section between Strehlen and Kanth, the German formations scored a full defensive success against the Soviets who attacked with greatest vigor.

German counterattacks were launched in the fiercely-contested Pyritz-Arnswalde-Stargard area in southern Pomerania, but no reports were issued regarding the results. Bitter fighting, however, is reported taking place and during the past 24 hours the German air force destroyed 49 Soviet tanks in this area.

In West Prussia, meanwhile, the 1st White Russian Army continued to throw in further forces in the battle to force a decision south of Braunsberg and northeast of Mahlsack, but their attacks on both sides of Zintsch has abated. Forty-one Soviet tanks were destroyed on the East Prussian battlefields during the past 24 hours.

In Hungary, it was reported that the German attacks against the Soviet bridgehead at Gran, north of the Danube, has intensified and the position formerly 40-kilometers wide has been compressed by constant German pressure from all sides. The German spokesman declared that the huge Soviet concentration there is facing complete annihilation.

Decisive Battle Looms

Domei

BERLIN, February 18.—Important battles are now raging in four centers of the Eastern Front, Colonel Ernst von Hammer, DNB military correspondent declared today. He said:

This was, firstly, in East Prussia where the Soviets, superior as regards material and strongly supported from the air, are forcing their encircling actions in an effort to liquidate the German bridgehead which is tying down numerous Soviet armies and which is hourly claiming enormous enemy casualties.

Secondly, in West Prussia where the enemy troops are trying to roll up the German front in order to cut off Danzig.

Thirdly, between the Riesengebirge (giant mountains) and the Oder bend at Grueberg where the enemy in the meantime has brought up all his operative reserves in order to menace the Saxonian industrial district.

Fourthly, in the area of lower Silesia where the battle for Breslau proper is still in its initial stage and where the Soviet command is still making frantic efforts to squeeze back the German lines to the west.

All these battles are beyond doubt important. Yet they can only be regarded as a sort of preparation for the big decisive battle of which the first signs can already be noticed in the Oder sector between Kuestrin and Frankfurt. Here long Soviet columns are driving along the roads to the assembly areas of the armies in preparation for the breakthrough battle toward the Reich capital.

For the time being fighting in this area is of local importance only. The situation is also characterized by the fact the Wehrmacht after the building up of a gigantic reserve army is in general confining itself to attacking the Soviet assembling areas with large Luftwaffe formations which are inflicting tremendous losses on the Soviet marching columns.

Big Soviet Victory At Crimea Parley Noted by Wheeler

Domei

GENEVA, February 19.—Senator Burton Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, has described the Crimea Conference as a big victory of "Russian imperialism" and the isolationist press is shedding tears of sympathy for "poor Poland," reports the New York correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. The correspondent said that the Americans now know that President Roosevelt has dragged them deep into his interventionist policy in Europe, Africa and Asia. Although Roosevelt is formally authorized to conduct negotiations, the commitments he made at Yalta would one day have to be presented to Congress for ratification and then there would be trouble, he added.

DE GAULLE TURNS DOWN ROOSEVELT'S INVITATION

Declines to Meet President at Algiers; Leakage of Report Ires France

Domei

MADRID, February 18.—Considerable perturbation has been caused in the highest French quarters by the leakage of a report that President General Charles de Gaulle of the French Provisional Government has declined to go to Algiers to meet President Roosevelt, according to a Paris report.

Inquiries early this morning in the French Government quarters were met with evasion but later today authorized officials of the De Gaulle's entourage admitted that the invitation from Roosevelt has been received but not accepted, the report continued. The leakage is regarded in responsible quarters as a breach of faith.

When the invitation was made to De Gaulle, U.S. Ambassador in Paris Jefferson Caffery at the same time handed over a highly secret memorandum from Roosevelt which contained the Yalta decisions. Caffery requested that the invitation as well as the memorandum should be treated as absolutely confidential, it further revealed.

The French authorities are all the more indignant about the leakage because they now feel that their position has been gravely prejudiced by the premature one-sided publication and they still do not feel free to issue a full statement of their side of the matter. High officials of the French Foreign Office this morning called on the American Ambassador and protested vigorously.

The report added that according to earlier French report, the Paris correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune said that De Gaulle had declined the invitation from Roosevelt to confer with him in the Mediterranean conference.

A UP dispatch from Paris said that Roosevelt also wanted to discuss with De Gaulle the participation of France in the United Nations World Security Conference to be held in San Francisco on April 25.

De Gaulle's Reason Given
Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 18.—President General Charles de Gaulle of the French Provisional Government declined the invitation to meet President Roosevelt in Algiers on the grounds that he hoped to see the President in Paris, revealed a BBC correspondent in Paris today.

He said that De Gaulle also wanted time to consider the decisions made at the Crimea Conference in the absence of French representatives.

The correspondent stated that French opinion will be divided about De Gaulle's refusal to meet Roosevelt but some groups will certainly back him while others have already expressed "regret."

He declared that although France was not represented at Yalta it was a mistake to think that French opinion was dissatisfied with the Crimean declaration. He asserted that the program outlined for the treatment of conquered Germany, for example, has already met with general approval in France.

German Circles Comment

Domei

BERLIN, February 18.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt's invitation to General Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Provisional Government, to meet him in Algiers, and De Gaulle's refusal, were received with undivided attention in German political circles. This fact, it is stressed, is casting its shadow on all future important political problems. This conclusion is based on the fact that all endeavors of De Gaulle for France's inclusion in the council of the "Big Three" as a partner with equal rights have thus failed. Whether it is intended to let France play the role of an equal partner at the United Nations conference to be held at San Francisco on April 25 remains to be seen.

In any case, the role which France might be called upon to play at the coming consultations on the definition of "aggressor" is so important, Berlin political circles stress, that Premier Josef Stalin may well be expected to do all in his power to move this chessman on his board to suit his own special purpose and intentions. Seen in this light, De Gaulle's declining of Roosevelt's invitation is gaining particular importance.

YANK FORCES RENEW DRIVE IN PRUM AREA; SAAR BATTLE RAGING

Strong German Counterattacks Underway; Heavy Fighting In Northern Sector

Domei

BERLIN, February 19.—Another focal point of the Anglo-American offensive against the western wall developed yesterday as Lieutenant General George S. Patton's American 3rd army forces renewed their offensive on a 12-kilometer front south of Schnee Eifel in the Prum sector after a strong artillery barrage. The other two focal points remained between the Meuse and lower Rhine and the Saar sector.

The new attack was launched by infantry and tank forces on both sides of Pronsfeld, east of the German-Luxemburg border and just north of the German Siegfried Line strongpoint of Prum. The Americans striking with conrentrated forces entered the German town of Kesfeld, south of Prum, where at present heavy street-fighting is raging. Southwest of Prum the Americans were stopped. Fighting in the area was reported still raging last night and that strong German counterattacks were underway.

General Patton also led his troops on a second attack north of Echternach to push forward in the northern direction from his Sauer bridgehead. The attack was repulsed and few minor breaches were sealed off at Getingen, Kruchten and Schwangweiler. In vigorous counterthrusts the greater part of the American units were driven back to their starting positions.

In the northern sector, Canadian and British troops continued to attack from Kleve in the direction of Goch with strong forces despite the severe losses sustained by them on the preceding day. Their advance, however, was stopped north and northeast of Goch. Rundstedt's artillery formations in this area have smashed at least 10 times the deployment of several British infantry regiments and British tank brigades within the last 100 hours, proving that the German armies in this sector have increased in strength.

Greater importance is being stressed by the German quarters on the fighting in front of the German Saar territory south of Forbach, south of Saarbruecken and near Sarreguemines. Fierce fighting took place yesterday in the Forbach area especially where the Americans tried to capture Gross Blittesdorf and Klein Blittersdorf. A German counterattack drove the Americans out of the woods northeast of Klein Blittersdorf.

The town of Saarbruecken which has been turned into ruins by enemy air raids is again within range of enemy guns and at present two strong groups of the American 7th army are trying hard to surround the historical Spichern heights from the west and east.

Shipping Dearth, Heavy Manpower Drain Hit Enemy Operations, Iguchi Points Out

Sadao Iguchi, Director of the Third Division of the Board of Information, in a nation-wide radio hookup Monday night dwelt fully on the American situation centering around America's invasion of the Philippines. Mr. Iguchi's radio speech follows:

"The world war situation has reached the decisive stage in the East and West. On Luzon Island the enemy has finally penetrated into Manila, where a sanguinary battle is being waged day and night between General Yamashita's strong army forces, which have been waiting for such a chance to come, and the invading forces. The enemy also has approached Iwojima Island, looking for a chance to force its invasion of Japan's mainland.

"On the Western Front the Reich forces had dealt a stunning blow through the Rundstedt offensive to the Anglo-American forces, frustrating their strategic operation. On the Eastern Front the fourth winter offensive was started by the Soviet forces. The vanguard of Marshal Zhukov's forces have already crossed the Oder River and are marching toward Berlin. The entire city of Berlin now is fortified and all Germans there are facing the situation with grim determination to defend their capital to the last man. I pray heartily for brave fighting of the German nation.

Must Win War

"Looking over the war situation in Asia, our war is 'the war for the defense of East Asia and war of justice for the emancipation of Asia and rehabilitation of East Asia,' as Foreign Minister Shigemitsu declared in his speech on foreign policy in the Diet. East Asia which was emancipated from the invasion and exploitation of the Anglo-American influences is now defending itself against the enemy invasion. Having once lost in this war, East Asiatic nations could not be free from the Anglo-American exploitation. Herein lies the vital importance of winning this war. Since this war is a war based on the establishment of international justice and emancipation of East Asia, the final victory is surely on our side.

"No matter what difficulty may confront us, the Japanese people will not waver in their unshakable determination. It should not be lost sight of, however, that our main enemy, the United States, is not a country easily to be crushed. The present World War has its origin in America's lust for world domination and it is her war aim to exterminate the Japanese race which she regards as an obstacle to the realization of her ambition.

"The American press has been giving much publicity to what it calls policies regarding Japan. These plans include such items as the permanent abolition of Japan's armaments, dismemberment of her territory, punishment of war criminals, education and supervision of the Japanese people and so forth. Besides these programs, an item providing for the destruction of the sublime polity of Japan is found in a resolution which was adopted at an international civilian conference held recently in the United States on Pacific problems. The enemy has now revealed his intention of destroying the source of the Japanese people's racial unity and sense of loyalty by overthrowing the Statehood which forms the root of our national spirit. There can be no doubt that the recent outrage carried out by American airmen over the precincts of the Outer Shrine of Ise was prompted by this profane scheme of the enemy.

Limit to Supply

"There is, however, a certain natural limit to America's vaunted material supply and to the extent of her capitalistic influence. One of the points attesting to the limitation in America's fighting power is the undeniable fact of the drain on America's human resources. The bleeding of the American forces and the stupendous attrition of material strength has become more and more pronounced of late for the United States who has started simultaneously operations both in Europe and Asia. The recent announcements of the United States Army and Navy Departments disclose that the American losses since the commencement of the war exceeds 780,000 for both services. The losses for the U.S. Army since the Normandy landing in June of last year ran up to more than 330,000. Especially the casualties for December alone of last year numbered 74,700.

"It is easily surmisable that the foregoing figures are very conservatively given and there is no doubt that the actual figures far surpass the publicly announced disclosures. Hanson Baldwin, the American military commentator, forecasts that the American casualties in the future will rise to a monthly loss of 100,000 to 120,000.

"The total American population is 138,000 000. Military mobilization has drafted a total of 11,350,000 for the services, 7,700,000 for the Army and 3,650,000 for the Navy. A total of 52,000,000 have been mobilized on the labor front. The grand total of the military and industrial mobilization comes up to 63,000,000. Excluding the physically unfit and others unable to be recruited in military or labor mobilization both males and female between the ages of 15 to 64, the number of men and women available for work and for the services is 64,000,000 to 65,000,000 at the most. The number already mobilized at present totals 63,000,000 and consequently it can be readily seen that there is not much surplus in America's human resources and that America is facing the limit of her manpower.

"James Forrestal, United States Secretary of the Navy, stated that the difficulty of supplying the forces in the Pacific operations was three times as great as that of supplying the operations in Europe. He said that if the supply line is lengthened two times the difficulty of maintaining that line will increase four times, and that if the supply line is lengthened three times the difficulty of maintaining it will increase nine times. Thus, he admitted the difficulty of supplying the American forces in their operations.

"The difficulty of maintaining the supply line is not the difficulty of transporting munitions alone. That the anti-Axis countries are not in a position to supply quantities of goods for the relief of conditions in the so-called liberated areas is the greatest cause of concern to them in the matter of maintaining order and peace in these areas.

"It was about this matter that Richard Law, British Minister without Portfolio, went to America in December last to meet Secretary of State Edward R. Sttettinius, Jr. In a statement issued on December 26 he said that there was need of revising the program of apportioning the tonnage of the world and that the present greatest bottleneck was the problem of the great amount of tonnage which is apportioned to the Pacific area.

"The shortage of tonnage caused by the American operations conducted on two fronts has become a great obstacle to the conduct of war by the anti-Axis countries."

U.S. CASUALTIES INCREASE

Present Total Reaches Twice That Of First World War

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—American casualties in the present war have already reached a total of 779,180 men which is more than twice the number of 364,800 for World War I, revealed an AP dispatch today from New York.

Whereas in World War I the United States fought for 584 days, in the present war America has already fought for 1,168 days or twice the duration of its active participation in the former war.

A comparison of American losses in World War I and the present war up to date, follows:

World War II (Up to Date)	
Dead	169,046
Wounded	449,160
Taken prisoner	60,030
Missing	100,944
World War I	
Dead	126.000
Wounded	234,300
Taken prisoner and missing.	4.500

During World War I, America mobilized 5,355,000 men, but in the present war she has already mobilized 8,100,000, according to the figures revealed by the United States War Department on February 2. Though in World War I the United States fought only in a few sectors, in the present war the Americans are fighting in several countries.

U.S. RECOGNIZES SALVADOR

Domei

LISBON, February 19.—The U.S. State Department announced today that it has recognized the Osmin Aguirre regime of El Salvador as its de jure Cabinet and that it has resumed diplomatic relations with that Government, according to a dispatch from Washington.

The provisional President of El Salvador resigned on October 20, 1944, and the powers of the Government were assumed by Colonel Osmin Aguirre. On the ground that the change of Government has been brought about through Axis influence, the United States and other American republics have withheld recognition until today, the dispatch further revealed.

JAPANESE DEFENSES DOWN 21 U.S. PLANES DURING MONDAY RAID

Two B-29's Are Blasted in Ramming Attacks, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

Japanese Forces shot down 21 B-29 bombers, including those previously announced, in the counterattacking operations against the Mariana-based U.S. planes that raided Tokyo and its vicinity on February 19, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

Four Japanese planes self-blasted or have failed to return, the same communique added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m., February 20

"The war results obtained in counterattacking the B-29 bombers that raided Tokyo Metropolis and its vicinity on February 19 which later had been ascertained follow (including those previously announced):

"Shot down... 21 planes (of which two were rammed)

"Four Japanese planes self-blasted or have failed to return."

B-29's Heavily Counterattacked

Altogether 21 B-29 bombers were shot down by Japanese Air and Land Defense Corps in the stiff counterattacking battle with about 100 Mariana-based American planes that raided Tokyo Metropolis and Shizuoka Prefecture on the afternoon of February 19.

Out of the 21 enemy bombers shot down, two were downed in ramming attacks.

Besides blasting 21 B-29's, the Japanese Forces damaged more than 30.

Mainly aiming to destroy traffic facilities as well as vital factories in Tokyo and Shizuoka Prefecture, the B-29's of the U.S. 21st Bomber Command continued their raid for one hour and a half from 2:30 p.m. The main strength of the B-29's divided into nine formations attacked Tokyo while part of them raided Shizuoka.

Heavily counterattacked by the Japanese Forces the giant bombers failed to achieve their object and fled.

B-29's Over Kyushu, Hyogo

One B-29 bomber appeared over the southern part of Kyushu at 7:30 p.m. on Monday while another came over Hyogo Prefecture at about 3 a.m. the next day. No bombs were dropped.

U.S. SUGGESTION IGNORED

Domei

LISBON, February 18.—Japanese Units, fighting within the former Spanish castle district south of the Pasig River in Manila on February 16, ignored the suggestion for surrender made by the American forces, says an Associated Press dispatch from Manila dated February 17.

The dispatch said that Major General Oscar Griswold, Commander of the U.S. 14th Army Corps, suggested an "honorable surrender" to the Japanese garrison at 8 p.m. on February 16 by means of radio and loud-speakers but that because no reply was made by the Japanese after the fixed time of four hours had passed, the American forces resumed tank and shelling attacks against the castle on February 17.

Fighting on Bougainville

Domei

LISBON, February 19.—Japanese Forces on Bougainville Island of the Solomon group are still raising a defensive line at a point several hundred yards from the shore, according to a report from a Southwestern Pacific base. Even mines are used, the report says. A Japanese scouting corps consisting of about 100 men is reported to have carried out a penetrating operation into an Australian army camp.

U.S., Brazilian Talks Bared
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 19.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, and Brazilian President Getulio D. Vargas, on Saturday issued a joint statement declaring that their recent discussions were concerned with wartime and postwar collaboration, according to a Rio de Janeiro dispatch. The two leaders also discussed preparations for the United Nations World Security Conference to be held in San Francisco on April 25.

4 Regional Chairmen Report on Conditions At Imperial Audience

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to summon again four chairmen of the Regional Administrative Councils to the Imperial Palace on Tuesday and to listen to their reports on the decisive wartime structure in their respective districts. Those thus honored were Chiaki Saka of the Hokkaido Council, General Toshizo Nishio of the Kanto Council, Tsurukichi Maruyama of the Tohoku Council and Mitsumaro Matsumura of the Chugoku Council who are now in Tokyo to attend the regular conference of the Administrative Councils. Shinji Yoshino, head of the Tokai Council as well as the chairmen of the Kinki, Shikoku and Kyushu Councils were also granted the honor of being received in Imperial audience.

NIPPON UNITS IN MANILA ARE HITTING ENEMY HARD

Japanese Firmly Holding Line From Old Town to Greater East Asia Street

By T. TADA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 19.—The Japanese Forces garrisoning Manila city, with the support of a fierce counterattack started by our crack troops in the northern suburbs of Manila, are firmly maintaining the line from the old town to Greater East Asia Street. Holding the main buildings, our forces are making repeated sallies, inflicting severe losses upon the enemy. The corps under Major General Nouchi, for instance, made a surprise attack on the enemy, by swimming across the Pasig river in a body. Even the the gendarmes belonging to the corps distinguished themselves in the assault by participating in the closing-in parties. The name of the Nouchi corps became at once famous among the Japanese forces defending Luzon.

The Japanese Landing Parties are vieing with the Army Corps in bravery. On the night of February 11, Second Class Warrant Officer Sachio Hashimoto and First Class Stoker Tsuneichiro Iga, with the mission to destroy the Pasig bridge, swam across the river under cover of darkness, and discharged their mission by completely blasting the bridge. This was a great service to the Japanese Forces, for the Americans in the northern sector of Manila moved troops over the bridge. On the other hand, the enemy attacking the former McKinley barracks appeared at noon, February 17, with three tanks and two armored cars and penetrated into a part of the barracks through the southern gate. A fierce struggle is developing here between the Japanese and the Americans.

Furious Fighting Going On

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, February 19.—The Japanese Landing Parties are continuing their furious fighting along the Pasig River day in and day out. Members of one unit thrust deep into the enemy positions on the night of February 15 and attacking with hand-grenades and other weapons damaged and blasted several places. Six enemy tanks were put out of commission and more than 300 American soldiers killed or wounded. The unit returned in triumph after scoring these brilliant results.

Heavy Toll From Enemy
By M. MATSUZUKI
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 19.—The Japanese Garrison Unit by means of counter-attacks effected both in day light and at night has been exacting tremendous sacrifices of blood from the enemy with which it has been locked in severe street-fighting in the city of Manila since two weeks ago.

Crack Japanese Units operating north of Manila, after watching their opportunity of striking at the enemy for some time have sprung into activity on various fronts at the same time, commencing a severe counter-thrust at the rear of the enemy's vast army which is impatient to capture Manila.

The fresh powerful Japanese Unit, which has begun advancing with the force of an avalanche from the area east of Manila, as early as the early morning of February 15 captured a height northwest of Mariquina, itself situated at a distance of 10 kilometers to the east of Manila, after having smashed an enemy tank unit and has since been engaged in offensive operations against the enemy in the Quezon City and in the Manila area.

The party of the same fresh powerful unit, which achieved great results out of the closing-in action carried out against the enemy in San Juan del Monte, on the eastern outskirt of Manila, on February 12, closed in upon the enemy in San Juan del Monte and in the area west of Mariquina on the night of February 14. The enemy, which was caught unaware, was thrown into great disorder.

The party has since been extending its field of action.

The Japanese Unit garrisoning Manila, which has been two weeks in a death struggle with the enemy's vast army which is thrusting from three directions, and which while holding successfully the front extending from the Intramuros district to the old McKinley barracks has exacted heavy sacrifices of blood from the enemy, was encouraged by the commencement of the counterattack by the fresh powerful Japanese Unit outside the city of Manila to turn and engage in general counteroffensive operations against the enemy, and a part of the garrison, crossing the Pasig River, has made a thrust at the enemy which is plunged into great disorder.

U.S. TROOPS START LANDING OPERATION ON YIOJIMA ISLAND

Japanese Garrison Counterattacking Enemy in Fierce Battles, I.H.Q. Says

American troops landed on Yiojima on the morning of February 19 and units of the Imperial Japanese Garrison on the island counterattacking the invaders are engaged in fierce fighting, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m., February 20

"Enemy forces commenced a landing on Yiojima Island on the morning of February 19.

"Counterattacking them, our Units defending the said island are now engaged in fierce battles."

Grim Struggle Now Raging

American forces eventually commenced a landing on Yiojima on the morning of February 19 and the Japanese Units garrisoned on the island are now furiously engaged in counterattacking the stubborn enemy.

Early on the morning of February 16 a powerful U.S. fleet consisting of 30-odd warcraft including aircraft carriers and battleships under the command of Admiral Raymond Spruance approached Yiojima and under cover of furious shelling and bombing attacks the enemy attempted a landing on the island with two landing transports at 11 a.m., but failed. Again at 5 p.m. the same day the Americans aboard 12 transports tried to make another landing without success in the face of the vigorous Japanese counter operations.

At about 2 a.m. on February 17 the American forces made another unsuccessful landing move. It was 10 a.m. the same day that the enemy forces were completely repulsed by the Japanese defending the island.

On the following day the persistent enemy landing operations continued in conjunction with intense bombardments and bombings but no American landing was effected due to the heavy Japanese attack.

In spite of their repeated failures on the three consecutive days, the Americans troops stubbornly pushed their onslaught protected by air and sea forces and at 8 a.m. on February 19 the enemy, aboard about 100 landing transports, finally stepped onto the southern coast of Yiojima.

Meanwhile the U.S. task forces under the command of Vice-Admiral Marc Mitscher that had attacked Japan Proper on February 16 and 17 moved southward in an effort to cooperate with the operation against Yiojima.

Continuing their reinforcements the number of the Americans that landed on the island by 8 p.m. on February 19 appears to have aggregated 10.000 with some 200 tanks.

Strongly taking up positions, Imperial Forces on Yiojima are now engaged in grim counterattacking operations and up to noon of February 19 had killed about 1,000 of the invaders besides blasting 20-odd tanks as well as setting ablaze 10 transports.

[illegible]TTON WOODS PROPOSAL [illegible]UNTERED BY BANKERS

[illegible] Regard Stabilization Fund As Uneconomic, Make Alternative Plan

Special to the Nippon Times

[illegible] February 19.—The Alternative Money Plan, which has been [illegible] by the American Bankers' Association in opposition to the International Monetary Agreement [illegible] at the Bretton Woods Conference last July, is revealed in the February 2 Financial Times of New York. This alternative plan, while accepting with certain stipulations the International Bank provided for in the Bretton Woods proposal, specifically turns down the Stabilization Fund as being uneconomic and as a waste of large funds. In view of the request for immediate action to approve the Bretton Woods plan contained in President Franklin Roosevelt's message to Congress [illegible] almost simultaneously with the announcement of the Crimea Conference communique, the bankers' plan is expected to cause considerable flurry in Congressional circles.

The bankers urge:

(1) Increase current funds of the Export and Import Bank to $2,000,000,000 to meet deserving international credit needs promptly, until the International Bank can be established and permit the United States Government to make loans.

(2) Repeal the Johnston Act, and reconsider the provision preventing private loans to foreign countries.

(3) Adoption of the Bretton Woods proposal for an International Bank, provided, first, that membership in the International Bank is not contingent on membership in the Monetary Fund; second, that officials of the International Bank are directed to negotiate currency stabilization agreements among members and to work toward the rapid removal of exchange controls; third, that the International Bank be authorized to collect monetary and economic information as Bretton Woods proposed the Monetary Fund Organization should do; fourth, that the International Bank's lending powers include advances which would aid countries to stabilize currency under the same safeguards as other loans of the Bank."

Reject Monetary Fund

The bankers' report specifically turns down the Monetary Fund, raising the question "whether it will be wise to make large sums of money available for stabilizing currency during the transition period when economic conditions may be in confusion." It states that to set up a Stabilization Fund under such conditions would be to support uneconomic levels of currency and to [illegible] wastefully large funds.

The British situation is emphasized as a vital factor in the stabilization programme. Full cooperation of the British being regarded as essential for world recovery, the report urged an amended plan giving primary consideration to the stabilization of currencies by fixing the position of the United States dollar in relation to the sterling.

The report states that successful stabilization also depends on domestic and international economic policies including arrangements to eliminate trade barriers, special privileges, discriminatory exchange practices, etc.

Expand Investments

Regarding the Dumbarton Oaks plan for international cooperation, the report points out that during the [illegible] three years since the United States Treasury first considered the setting up of an International Monetary Fund, American holdings of foreign exchange increased $7,000,000,000, and that arrangements are necessary to promote reasonable employment of the large amount of private United States dollars ready to go abroad. Banks which are handling current trade in substantial amounts, are ready to take care of a much larger volume. Many [illegible] concerns are preparing to expand their operations to new [illegible].

Some governments can "borrow intermediate funds privately in the United States, as the Dutch are doing, and they can and should be able to sell dollar bonds here soon after the war ends."

The report regards the proposed International Bank as embodying satisfactory principles of procedure because loans must be for sound purposes, require promise of payments, are subject to veto by [illegible] whose currency is lent, and [illegible] much of the operations [illegible] be guarantee of loans so that [illegible] will not make loans available through other channels. In [illegible] the Monetary Fund would [illegible] as a pool from which all [illegible] and would be subject to [illegible] pressure, as evidenced by [illegible] over quotas at Bretton [illegible]

[illegible] Meets Opposition

[illegible] in the city on the Alternative [illegible] Plan is not yet crystallized, [illegible] the first reaction is [illegible] plan means too much [illegible] through adherence [illegible] standard. For this [illegible] opposition is expected.

The Times' Washington correspondent reported on February 7 as follows:

"Morgenthau announced on February 5, that uncompromising opposition existed to the suggestions by the American Bankers Association regarding the Bretton Woods agreement. He said that if Congress followed those suggestions, the agreements would be killed. The plan represents only views of the Economic Policy Committee of Stabilization. He added that the small liberated countries could not survive without the International Monetary Fund.

The Bretton Woods plans are scheduled to be introduced to Congress next week.

Pravda, Soviet Organ, Charges That Franco Is Assisting Germany

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 19—Five specific charges were set down today by the Pravda, organ of the Soviet Government, against General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, in an article under the heading "Bankruptcy of Franco and Intrigues of His Protectors." The Soviet paper charged: (1) Spain has placed at Fuehrer Hitler's disposal all her political and economic resources; (2) she has sent troops to the Eastern Front; (3) she has forcibly sent Spanish workers to German factories; (4) she has placed Spanish naval bases at the disposal of German submarines; and (5) she has converted Spanish legations abroad into centers of German espionage.

STIMSON ANXIOUS TO SEE DRAFT MEASURE PASSED

Admits Big Lack of Manpower Looming in U.S.; Krug Also Backs Bill

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 19.—Speaking over a nationwide network today, Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, urged the immediate passage of the "Work or Fight" Bill for men between 18 and 45 as a great shortage of manpower is now looming in the United States, says a Washington report.

Stimson in his appeal to the public said that he was speaking primarily to those who have sons in action or "other dear ones at the front."

He said that the enemies of the bill are already boasting in Washington that they have killed it. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives on February 1 and has been pending for days in the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

In the same broadcast, Julius Krug, Chairman of the War Production Board also appealed to the listeners that the only way to meet the manpower requirements is to pass the bill which has already been approved by the Lower House. He also said that production must increase by June 1 due to the unsatisfactory schedule expected by the Government.

Meanwhile, Washington observers said that there are some talk that if President Roosevelt still wanted the "Work or Fight" Bill passed, then he will have to start all over again with a full scale personal campaign.

Another Washington dispatch said that the United States Government today has decided to defer a limited number of draft registrants under 30 years in key war positions and other essential firms.

TO REVISE EDUCATION

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 19.—The main task of the Ministry of Education during the current year is to help all the schools and universities to tide over the emergency and prepare themselves for progress after the war, Dr. Chu Chia-hua, Chungking Minister of Education, declared at a press conference today, according to a Chungking report.

Under this principle, he said the ministry is not going to set up more new schools and universities but will seek improvement of the existing ones. Libraries and laboratories of colleges and universities will be better equipped, he added.

The form of educational system, the Minister reviewed is under his consideration. Educational corps organized by the leading educators will soon set out to investigate the actual conditions of middle schools and institutions of higher learning while an educational conference will be held to deliberate on measures of improvements based on the reports of the corps, he declared.

He further stated that the ministry will pay more attention to physical education of students and the people by readjusting the curriculum of the schools and universities and giving more time for extra-curricular activities.

'BIG 3' UNDERSTANDING ON EAST ASIA CLAIMED

U.S., Britain Indulge in Wishful Thinking on Soviet Attitude Toward Japan

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 19.—The United States and Britain are indulging in wishful thinking on the Soviet attitude toward Japan since the recent Crimean Conference. In this connection, a Reuter correspondent circulates the following report:

"According to information received from well-informed London diplomatic circles, the American and British Governments seem to be hoping to sound the Soviet viewpoint on the postwar structure in East Asia. Since long before the opening of the Crimean Conference, negotiations had been progressing between the Soviet Union on the one hand and America and Britain on the other and the matter thrashed out to the core. The result was that a sort of understanding was reached among them as to the Soviet Union's participation in the conference with reference to the East Asiatic peace structure.

"No formal signing has yet been made on this understanding, but the leaders of the three Powers are said to be heartily supporting a draft of the East Asiatic peace structure. At any rate, the negotiations were amicably concluded long before the Crimean Conference."

Enemy Scheme Seen

All indications show that the United States is making desperate attempts to inveigle the Soviet Union into the war against Japan, says a Berlin dispatch to the Mainichi.

Although the Crimea communique failed to touch problems concerning Japan, some proposal is understood to have been brought up to the agenda of the conference at America's initiative. It is surmised that the Soviet delegation assumed a very cautious attitude vis-a-vis this proposal.

Having sold out Europe to the Soviet Union, the United States will naturally try to gain compensation for this loss by inveigling the Soviets into the war against Japan and it is generally assumed that great efforts will be made by Washington in its diplomatic maneuverings toward Moscow with all possible means. Revision of the Lend-Lease Agreement and extension of loans are understood to be some of the economic moves which Washington will most probably undertake to drag the Soviets into its camp. The current visit in Moscow of Edward Stettinius Jr., U.S. Secretary of State, is a prelude to a series of such moves.

American leaders hope to complete preparations before the projected San Francisco Conference is convened on April 25 and thus to place the anti-Axis nations including Chungking in a battle array for a general offensive against Japan. For all intents and purposes the United States is attempting to utilize the Soviets for monopolizing the "war spoils" in East Asia.

JOIN LIBERATION ORGAN

French Forces in Reich Take Definite Anti-De Gaullist Stand

Domei

BERLIN, February 19. — The French SS division Charlemagne, the commissariate for taking care of French workers in Germany as well as that for looking after the French prisoners of war in Germany have decided to join the National French Liberation Committee which was recently founded by Jaques Doriot, leader of People's Party of the Petain Government.

The Liberation Committee was founded with the consent of the chairman of the Petain Government committee with the aim of carrying out the national liberation of France from the De Gaullist regime.

It is stated that Mr. Doriot will, within the next few days, announce a new development within the National French Liberation Committee in a radio broadcast. The task of looking after the welfare of French workers in Germany is at present under the direction of Commissioner General Masson while the affairs of the French prisoners of war are being looked after by General Bridoux.

Soviet Air Officers Return

Domei

ZURICH, February 19.—According to a Moscow dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph, high Soviet air officers attached to Eisenhower Headquarters have returned to Moscow to strengthen Anglo-American military cooperation with the Soviet forces following the decision reached at the Crimea Conference. As a result, the westward advance of the Soviet forces is expected to be expedited as well as facilitated to a great extent.

U.S. Senator Demands Armistice Terms Imposed on Italy Be Publicly Disclosed

Domei

LISBON, February 19.—U.S. Senator Styles Bridges, Republican of New Hampshire, demanded today that the Allied authorities make public at last the Italian armistice terms, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Bridges said that he has a copy of the purported terms, the authenticity of which neither he nor his source is sure of, which suggests a "hard peace" for the Italians. This copy from the International Law Review at Geneva, calls for sending 2,000,000 Italian to do postwar reconstruction work in the Allied countries, he stated. It also calls for revision of the French-Italian frontier; for France, Britain and Greece to take over Italian possessions, and Yugoslavia to get all of Istria, including the cities of Fiume and Zara, the dispatch disclosed.

Diplomatic circles in Washington, however, said that Italy's boundaries and its place in the postwar world are to be determined, not by the armistice terms but by the eventual peace conference.

Senator Bridges, discussing the terms as he got them in the Geneva report, said: "If these statements are not correct, they ought to be denied by the proper officials. If they are in part correct and in part incorrect, the Senate should be informed by the proper officials of the terms of the Italian-Allied armistice in order that we and the American people may be in possession of the facts."

On the other hand, Undersecretary of State Joseph Grew declared today at a press conference that the Italian armistice terms do not include any provisions whatever with regard to the exportation of labor.

He issued the following statement: "The armistice terms do not include any provisions whatever with regard to the exportation of labor. Italy's economy as a co-belligerent anti-Axis is being devoted to the prosecution of the war in the same sense as that of the other countries fighting Germany."

ENEMY FLEET BATTERED BY GUNS ON CORREGIDOR

Cruiser Instantly Sunk, Other U.S. Ships Lost—Battle Raging on Island

By M. MATSUZAKI

Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 19.—Japanese Artillery Corps on Corregidor Island instantaneously sank one enemy cruiser and also sank several other enemy vessels when a group of enemy ships approached the island on February 16.

The Corregidor straits are being firmly defended and kept under the rigid control of the Japanese Forces. In frantic attempts to force a passage into Manila Bay, the enemy had landed troops from ten landing vessels and at the same time dropped paratroops from the skies on the island. But the Japanese Army and Naval Units on Corregidor have driven the enemy to the south coastal area and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Despite the terrific enemy gunfire and bombing, the morale of the Japanese Forces runs high.

Engaged in Furious Combat

By T. TADA

Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, February 19.—In desperate efforts to penetrate into Manila Bay, the enemy attempted to force a landing on Corregidor Island with about 10 vessels at 10 a.m. on February 16. At the same time a large number of air transported troops was landed on the island.

Although cliffs have been blown away, trees uprooted and the land laid bare by the violent enemy cannonading and bombing, the Japanese Forces on the island wait in full readiness for the enemy. They are now engaged in furious combat with the enemy coming from the sea and the air who continue to be augmented by air borne troops.

"We are firmly confident of victory and will crush the American devils." These are the words wired by the Commander of the Japanese Defense Forces on Corregidor attesting to the iron determination of the men of the Imperial Forces to continue the fight and defend the island with their very lives.

Enemy Announces Landing

Domei

LISBON, February 18.—The MacArthur Headquarters in its war bulletin on February 18 announced that the American 503rd Parachute Regiment which started operation from Mindoro Island and the 24th Division advancing from Bataan Peninsula have landed on Corregidor.

CHURCHILL BACK IN LONDON

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 19.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill arrived in London this afternoon after an absence of about three weeks, according to a report from London. During the time, he had attended the Anglo-American conference with President Roosevelt at Malta, participated in the "Big Three" Crimea Conference at Yalta, and paid another surprise visit to Greece. On leaving Athens, Churchill visited Cairo where he remained for three days.

The tour now ended with his arrival in London has brought Churchill into direct personal contact with Roosevelt for the eleventh time and with Premier Josef Stalin for the fourth time.

Moreover, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden also arrived in London today after visiting Cairo with Churchill.

Churchill is expected to furnish the House of Commons, probably during the latter part of this week, a first-hand report on his discussions with Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin. The House will set aside two days or the review and a debate in which Eden will participate on the second day.

SENATORS DEMAND U.S. EXPAND FOREIGN TRADE

Tunnell, Barton Claim America Lags Behind Others in Mediterranean, Near East

Domei

LISBON, February 19.—Expressing anxiety that the United States may be forced out in the competition for international trade in the Mediterranean and the Near East, Senator James M. Tunnell, Democrat of Delaware, and Senator Harold H. Burton, Republican of Ohio, who recently returned from a trip to these regions as representatives of the Wartime Investigation Committee, urged at the Senate session on February 16 that the State Department take positive steps to expand American trade. The report of the two Senators was substantially as follows:

"There is great possibility that the United States may be completely forced out of the international trade in the Mediterranean and the Near East regions after the conclusion of the war. The principal reason for this is that while all the other big Powers have concluded commercial treaties with the various small countries in these regions, the United States alone has no such treaties. The State Department, by thoroughly investigating the trade situation in the different countries, should properly guide private traders in expanding American trade in these regions."

In connection with the foregoing report, a number of Senators criticized the State Department's lack of a clear foreign trade policy. Senator Albert B. Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky, said:

"Too long has the United States lagged behind Britain. In the present war, all the United States has accomplished has been to withdraw from the territories occupied by her, while Britain, always coming later, is controlling these territories as if they were her own."

Reveals U.S. Ambition

Domei

LISBON, February 19.—Openly expressing America's insatiable ambition to monopolize the world's shipping, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the U.S. Maritime Commission, declared at the Lower House Foreign Relations Committee today that the expansion of foreign trade is a prerequisite for the maintenance of peace and that both Japan and Germany should not be permitted to engage in shipping trade after the war. Land also said that it is necessary for the United States to develop its foreign trade at the expense of these countries.

KREMLIN'S POLICY BARED

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 19.—The Soviet Union is planning alliances with three "powergroups": One to include all Arabian states, the second to embrace all Slav states, and the third to include Central European nations, says the Moscow correspondent of the Agence France Press, according to a Paris report.

The Pan-Arabian alliance, the correspondent says is already a faith accompli since the Soviets have succeeded in convincing interested Arab circles that the Kremlin is supporting them completely. The Pan-Slav union in Southeastern Europe is said to be already in existence, including Bulgaria, Macedonia, Yugoslavia and Albania.

According to Moscow plans, the correspondent further states, the Central European alliance aims to unite Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland. With regard to Rumania, the plan was to incorporate it as an autonomous republic with the Soviet Union, he stated, adding that the question of including Turkey in this system is still open.

KUOMINTANG CONGRESS TO BE CONVENED MAY 5

Chungking Reports Formation Of Constitutional Government on Agenda

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 19.—The meeting of the sixth Kuomintang Congress is scheduled to open on May 5 with the aim to examine the work of the party and concentrate its strength so as to hasten the completion of the dual task of armed resistance and national reconstruction, it was announced yesterday by the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee in a notification to all members, according to a Chungking dispatch.

The decision to convene the sixth Kuomintang Congress was made by the standing committee of the Central Executive Committee at its 11th preliminary session and the four important items of the forthcoming meeting will be the convocation of the People's Assembly, the study of the draft constitution, the revision of the organic law of the Kuomintang and the political platform and policy of the party.

In regard to the first item of the agenda, the notification says this has been the fixed policy of the party to establish constitutional government—a task which has been more important and urgent because of the growing national consciousness resulting from the present war of resistance. The Three People's Principles and Five-Power Constitution, expounded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, are now respected by all. Hence it is imperative that the People's Assembly be convened at the earliest possible date in order to accelerate the realization of constitutionalism in China.

The study of the draft constitution, as included in the agenda, is deemed necessary in view of the fact that it was practised on the basis of Dr. Sun's bequeathed program as well as the experiences gained by the party during the period of political tutelage.

Turning to the examination of the party organic law, the notification said the change of the circumstance demands that the organic law of the Kuomintang be revised to meet the needs of the time in strengthening its own organization so that it may be capable of carrying out its policy.

Finally, the political platform and policy of the party serve as a guidance for the people in their political life. At the present moment, the party platform should be based on armed resistance and national reconstruction with the construction of a "San Min Shu I" state as its final objective.

The fifth Kuomintang Congress, it may be noted, was held at Nanking in November 1935. After the outbreak of the China Affairs, an extraordinary party congress was convened at Hankow in April 1938, and it decided upon the program of armed resistance.

Himmler Lauds Vlassov

Domei

BERLIN, February 19.—Heinrich Himmler Reich and Prussian Home Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the German Reserve Army, in a telegram to General Vlassov congratulating him on the special bravery of his Russian volunteers, said: "A detachment of volunteers under the command of Colonel Sacharov showed exemplary bravery in their first fight. I have ordered that the names of the officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves be communicated to me for they are to be awarded the Iron Cross. I congratulate you on the bravery of your soldiers." It is stated in this connection that formations of volunteers commanded by Colonel Sacharov were engaged in their first fight at the Oder. In the course of a night attack several fortified enemy strongholds were stormed and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy chiefly in close-range fighting.

Ready To Visit Poland

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 19.—Two out of the four Polish political parties in London apparently are willing to travel to Poland if they are invited, according to a London report. They are the Peasant Party under former Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk and the Christian Democrats Party under Popiel. According to the Daily Express, Mikolajczyk and Popiel are waiting for Prime Minister Winston Churchill's return to London in order to get reports about the Crimea Conference.

EAM Approves Agreement

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, February 19.—The EAM's Central Committee in Athens has approved the agreement which their delegates have negotiated with the Greek Government, according to an Athens report.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 19

Our concentric attacks against the Gran bridgehead are taking a favorable course.

In Slovakia, enemy attacks decreasing in violence were warded off. The situation between Bielitz and Schwarzwasser and north of Ratibor did not change in fluctuating enemy attacks and our counterthrusts. A full defensive success was achieved by our formations in the Strehlen-Kanth sector against particularly fierce Soviet attacks. The garrison of Breslau is still defending itself with determination against the enemy attacking from the west and south. The Soviets were repulsed by our tanks in the area southeast of Lauban while our troops are waging a violent defensive battle on the front north of Lauban as far as to the area east of Guben.

In Pomerania north of the Koenigsberg-Deutsch-Krone line fresh forces were thrown into the battle on both sides of the front and the battle has increased in violence. Our fighting group in joint action with the Luftwaffe in the course of this operation destroyed 49 enemy tanks. Minor enemy offensive successes in the Tucheler Heide and northwest of Graudenz were sealed off.

In East Prussia the Soviets were reinforced south of Braunberg and north of Mehlsack and in the heavy defensive battle 41 Soviet tanks were destroyed according to available reports.

In Courland northeast of Dobeln, enemy rifle divisions supported by tanks and battleplanes attempting a breakthrough were warded off. One Soviet E-boat was destroyed in the waters off Lobau while another vessel suffered severe damage.

Fighter and battleplane formations raided the enemy tank concentrations, gun emplacements and supply columns and more than 30 enemy tanks, numerous batteries and several hundred vehicles were either destroyed or heavily damaged. The Soviets lost 45 planes in aerial combats and through flak artillery.

In the west, strong attacks of the Canadian 1st Army east of Cleve and on the Maas also yesterday collapsed but the enemy advanced to a minor extent in the Goch sector.

American forces which in the evening hours intended to force a crossing of the Our at Linnich collapsed. Formations of the U.S. 3rd Army on the Luxemburg border since yesterday launched a simultaneous attack on the southeastern border of the Schneeifel in a southerly direction and from the Sauer bridgehead in a northerly direction but the enemy attacks were intercepted in stationary warfare partly in counterthrusts shortly after the enemy troops had deployed for attack. Fighting flared up in the Remich sector on the Moselle while a battle is being waged in the Saar bridgehead for the sector east of Forbach and temporarily lost terrain was recaptured in the course of our counterthrusts in the Saargemuend area.

The lull in the fighting in central Italy continues.

Anglo-American terror bombers launched a minor attack against western Germany while American air formations bombed the residential quarters of Linz.

London was also yesterday subjected to our long-range fire.

The enemy supply steamer, reported torpedoed by our midget submarines on February 12 in yesterday's war communique sank according to definite investigations off the Thamas estuary.

SWISS FREEZE REICH FUNDS

Decision Seen Result of Anglo-American Economic Pressure

Domei

LISBON, February 18.—The Berne Radio said today that the Swiss Federal Council issued a decree on Friday concerning temporary regulation of payment transactions between Switzerland and Germany which in effect froze the major portion of German funds in Switzerland.

The broadcast said that the Germans living in Switzerland would be permitted to dispose of that percentage of their frozen assets deemed necessary for normal business and personal requirements.

Both American and British representatives are at present carrying on negotiations in Switzerland to effect a rupture of economic relations between that country and Germany and the new Swiss measure is believed to be the result of the Anglo-American pressure.

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F.D.R. TO PROBE SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN 'FREED' EUROPE

Likely to Unearth One of War's Biggest Scandals in France, Belgium and Italy

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 18.—Starvation and malnutrition in France and Belgium are getting so aggravated that President Roosevelt is likely to start an investigation and when he does, one of the biggest scandals of the war may be revealed, declared AP correspondent Edward Kennedy, according to a Washington report.

Washington circles said that Kennedy was no doubt referring to the American officers and soldiers of some of the American supply depots that were "high-jacking" army supplies and selling them on the black market.

Meanwhile, a Paris report said that Judge Samuel Rosenman, President Roosevelt's legal advisor, has already commenced an investigation into the economic problems of France.

Kennedy said that the trouble in France and Belgium is not the problem of food shortage but a critical lack of communications. He stated that they have not enough railway cars and trucks in order to move the food.

The correspondent said that Belgium fared much better under the Germans than under the anti-Axis, adding that during the German occupation, the Germans had been sending about 700,000 tons of foodstuff a month to Belgium for civilian supplies while the anti-Axis has been bringing in only 25,000 tons monthly.

Before the war, the Belgians had 5,000 locomotives but today they have only about 1,000, he stated, and the anti-Axis has simply ignored it when transportation was halted almost to a standstill.

Kennedy said that such conditions also prevail in Italy and stated that it would be extremely unfortunate if the first group of the people of "liberated" Europe are forced to starve after their liberation. "The right to starve is not one of this war's aims," he asserted.

U.S. Minister to India Picked

Domei

LISBON, February 19.—President Roosevelt today nominated George R. Merrell as the American representative in India with rank of minister, according to a Washington dispatch. Ambassador William Philips remains as the President's personal representative to India, the report added. Merrell is already in New Delhi where he is serving as the Secretary of the American Political Association.

Hurley To See F.D.R.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 19.—Major General Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, left Chungking today for Washington presumably to report to President Roosevelt on the progress of the talks between General Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communist Party, according to a Chungking dispatch.

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ANTI-NIPPON DAYDREAM [illegible] IS BLASTED BY MAINICHI

Enemys' Postwar Plans Against Japan Declared Death-Blow To National Existence

Under the headline "Enemies' Foolish Daydream of Disposing of Japan After the War," the Mainichi [illegible] an article dealing with the enemies' attempt to "dispose of" Japan. Roosevelt's declaration of wiping out Japan, the article says, is not mere lip service, for he and his "henchmen" are earnestly contemplating a plan calling for an unconditional surrender of Japan, depriving Japan of the basic conditions of existence of the Japanese nation and castrating Japan and the Japanese.

A plan adopted at a convention of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Hot Springs, Virginia, on January 6 may be regarded as a representative example aiming at the "disposal of Japan." Excepting the Soviet Union, representatives of 12 different Pacific countries participated in the convention. The plan is said to include many items, the salient features of which follow:

1. Wholesale occupation of Japan on condition that the period of occupation be as short as possible.

Another report concerning the same is being circulated to the effect that with the surrender of Japan the anti-Axis forces will occupy Japan and organize a "provisional joint commission," which will be assigned to enforcing a thoroughgoing disarmament of Japan. A great force of 1,750,000 is seen necessary for the occupation.

2. To disarm Japanese military forces and to punish those who are responsible for the war. At the same time, Japan's six financial interests are to be disorganized and the industrial leaders are to be included in the list of those who are responsible for the crime of war.

3. The Japanese Constitution to be thoroughly remodelled.

4. A thoroughgoing disarmament of the army, navy and air forces, abolition of civil aviation, and similar measures. The military strength permissible for Japan will be limited to a small guard force, to maintain peace and order at home.

5. Complete destruction of munitions factories.

Another report is being circulated to the effect that the entire army, navy and air forces are to be disarmed, all aircraft to be destroyed, and undestroyed munitions plants, warships, vessels and planes to be delivered to the anti-Axis forces. Necessary commercial planes are to be imported from abroad. When disarmament is completed and a permanent organ for supervision against Japan's rearmament is established, the military forces in the occupied areas are to be withdrawn.

6. Extermination of secret organizations.

7. Re-education of the Japanese people.

8. Disarmament of the Japanese Empire in accordance with the Cairo Declaration.

Stipulations of the Cairo Conference regarding territory are as follows:

A. Relinquishment by Japan of the Pacific islands which she acquired in 1914 at the time of the World War I.

B. Return to China of the territories which Japan acquired from her.

C. Relinquishment of all territories which Japan has captured. Confiscation of all properties in the same territories possessed by the Japanese Government and the transport of all Japanese subjects in these territories to the Japanese mainland.

9. Reparation in kind for damage by countries most seriously devastated by Japanese attacks.

These propositions obviously aim at forcefully depriving Japan of her sovereignty and independence by armed might and at forcing democratic education on the people, thus to enslave them spiritually. The enemy, moreover, has used terms blaspheming the dignity of Japan's national polity—an act no Japanese can tolerate or pardon—manifesting the intention of destroying the 3,000-year-old inviolable polity of the Empire. To all intents and purposes, the enemy is attempting to deal a blow at the root of our lives. In the light of these enemy intentions, it should be borne in mind that the present war is of such a nature as will never end in an armistice.

Naval Shifts Announced

Vice-Admiral Eiji Kondo under date of February 19 was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Ominato Naval Defense Headquarters, while his predecessor, Vice-Admiral Yasuo [illegible] on the same day was ordered [illegible] in the Naval General Staff, it was announced by the Navy Ministry.

Chosenese in Tientsin Give Sum of ¥300,000 to Nippon Army, Navy

Domei

TIENTSIN, February 18.—To express their appreciation for the Japanese Government's recent decision to grant greater privileges to the people of Chosen, as well as for the gallant battle being fought by the Japanese troops in the Philippines for the benefit of all East Asiatics, members of the local Chosenese community have donated ¥300,000 to the Army and Navy aircraft funds through the Tientsin Japanese Consulate General.

DEFINITE SHAPE ASSUMED BY NEW POLITICAL PARTY

Preparation Committee Being Organized to Draft Declaration and Regulations

The result of his conference with Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso as regards the formation of a new political party, was reported by President Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, to the General Affairs Committee of the Association, meeting at its Headquarters at 2 p.m. Tuesday.

President Kobayashi reported that the Prime Minister expressed to him his eager desire to have a strong national political party organized as early as possible, and also promised that the Government would take drastic measures to remove any obstacle in the path of the formation of the desired new party.

Respecting the question of organizing a preparation committee, the Prime Minister and Admiral Kobayashi agreed that the invitation to join the new party will be issued in the name of President Kobayashi alone, as a joint invitation in the names of Prime Minister Koiso and President Kobayashi is liable to cause a mistaken impression that it is going to be a Government-formed political organization. But the Prime Minister will issue a separate letter to the members of the preparation committee, to ask for their cooperation.

The size of the Preparation Committee and the extent to which invitations for participation are to be issued are left to the judgment of the President, it was decided at the General Affairs Committee session. Thus President Kobayashi will issue invitations within a few days to the men who are to form the Preparation Committee. Invitations are expected to be sent to members of the House of Peers and of the House of Representatives, as well as to leaders in various fields of activity, both central and local.

The Preparation Committee will be organized within the present week, and the drafting of the declaration and regulations of the new party will be soon undertaken, so that the inauguration of the new party may be materialized as early as possible.

Concert Calendar

The 263rd subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, "Beethoven Cycle," under the baton of Shinichi Takada, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 21, 22 and 23, at 5:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Sonoko Inouye, at the piano. Program: Beethoven's Fidelio Overture; Yuzuru Ike's "Cinaru Isaoshi"; Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5; Beethoven's Symphony No. 2.

Violin recital by Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, with the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Kojiro Kofune, second violin by Akio Watanabe, Saturday and Sunday, February 24 and 25, at 5:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Masao Ohki's "Itsutsu-no-Hanashi"; Bach's Concerto for two violins in D minor; Mozart's Serenade K 527; Bruch's Violin Concerto No. 1.

Matinee concert by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Tadashi Hattori, Sunday, February 25, at 1:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists: Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano; Yuzuru Matsutani, piano; J. Matsuda, violin. Program: Rossini's Semiramide Overture; Strauss' The Rose of the South; Delibes' Coppelia Ballet; Benedict's La Capinera; Brahms' Hungarian Dance; Ivanovici's Carmen Sylva Waltz.

The 8th Wunschkonzert (Concert by Request), sponsored by the Takeuchi Music Office, entitled "Tschaikowsky Evening," featuring the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Helmut Fellmer, Monday and Tuesday, February 26 and 27, at 5:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Haruko Fujita, at the piano. Program: Hidemaro Konoye's "Etenraku"; Tschaikowsky's Nutcracker Suite; Tschaikowsky's Piano Concerto No. 1; Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 6, in B minor ("Pathetique").

Cabinet Holds Session

Advancing the date of its meeting by one day, the Cabinet held a session at 9 a.m., Monday, in the Prime Minister's official residence. Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and all other Ministers were present. The session rose at 11:30 a.m., after discussing important problems of the day.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY AIMED TO COPE WITH WAR CRISIS

Japan, Manchoukuo, China on United Basis to Bolster Fighting Structure

The war situation revolving around the Philippines has become increasingly grave. The enemy is forging ahead with the adjustment and enlargement of land bases on Luzon Island. The Japanese nation must be resolved to the fact that in the present stage of the war the supply and transport lines between Japan Proper and the rich Southern Regions will be exposed to greater threats than before. It is a well-known fact that the petroleum in Borneo and Sumatra, the bauxite in Malai and Bintan Island, the iron ore in French Indo-China, the rubber in Malai and other important natural resources in the Southern Regions are greatly contributing toward the execution of the war as vital materials of Japan's munitions production.

It is anticipated that greater efforts will be concentrated in military, official and civilian circles in Japan hereafter in regard to transportation of raw materials from the Southern Regions to Japan Proper. At present when Japan must take into consideration the possible severance of supply routes between Japan Proper and the Southern Regions in view of the aggravated situation, she must abandon her dependency on the South for the time being to increase her fighting strength. The establishment of an efficient self-sufficient structure among Japan, Manchoukuo and China in regard to foodstuffs and important munition materials thus becomes the most urgent necessity confronting the nation. Sincere and earnest discussions regarding this problem have been carried out in the present Diet session.

It has been disclosed that discussions of this problem have been made from the point of military operations, politics, diplomacy, economics and all other angles and concrete measures are being taken. These measures include the completion of military operations throughout North, Central and South China, the destruction of the group of American air bases in the south-eastern part of China, the establishment of a strategic structure on the continent through the unification of the Canton-Hankow railway and the new economic policy toward China as clarified in the present Diet. The new economic policy toward China will not only strengthen the self-sufficient fighting structure of Japanese Forces on the spot but is expected to convert raw materials on the continent into the fighting strength of the nation. It will effect an epochal increase in the volume of raw materials transported from the continent to Japan Proper, while stabilizing the livelihood of the Chinese people and strengthening the Nanking Government through the united management by military and government organs on the spot and by means of strong economic guidance.

It has also been clarified that the planned production of foodstuffs, liquid fuel, coal, iron, steel, light metals and other strategic materials will be executed on a total basis centered around the self-sufficient sphere of Japan, Manchoukuo and China. Measures must be energetically, drastically and speedily carried out in accordance with the developments of the war situation.

The following are the current plans concerning the establishment of a self-sufficient structure in all fields in Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

Rice Sufficiency Attained

Rice imported from French Indo-China and Thailand has greatly contributed toward meeting the demands of foodstuffs in Japan Proper in the past. Japan, however, eradicated her dependency on imported rice with the harvest of rice and grain in 1944-45. Production increase of rice, wheat, potatoes and other staple foodstuffs is being pushed ahead in Japan Proper while an emergency farm construction plan, which aims at newly creating 180,000 cho of cultivated land in Manchoukuo, has been drawn up in close cooperation between the Governments of Japan and Manchoukuo. Public works and construction projects have already been completed to 87 per cent of the plan. Agricultural products which have been transported from Manchoukuo to Japan last year equal 78 per cent of the scheduled quantity while those transported to Chosen amounted to 90 per cent of the planned volume. The plan has thus contributed toward coping with demands of foodstuffs in Japan Proper and Chosen. Discussions in the current Diet session have brought to light that 70 per cent of the scheduled area will be cultivated during the current fiscal year and that an increase of from 400,000 to 500,000 tons of farm products to be transported from Manchoukuo to Japan Proper this year over the previous year is being planned.

Discussions held in the current Diet session regarding liquid fuel and centering around petroleum arrived at a conclusion to lay solid foundations for the structure of self-sufficiency in liquid fuel within the Japan-Manchoukuo China sphere. An epochal production increase will be planned for domestic crude oil, synthetic oil and alcohol mainly from sweet potatoes sufficient for executing the war. Manchoukuo can be expected to increase her output of various kinds of synthetic oils, particularly in respect to oil shale. The policy of expanding Manchoukuo's liquefaction equipment for alcohol to several fold the present output during this year has been clarified through the Diet also.

Domestic Raw Materials Used

Japan, Manchoukuo and China are switching over on a united planned basis to the use of domestic raw materials consisting chiefly of alumina shale which is found in abundance in Manchoukuo and China. The fact that finished products are already being turned out has been disclosed by Director Shiina of the Total Mobilization Bureau of the Munitions Ministry in a reply to an interpellation before the Diet. It is of urgent necessity now to send building materials from Japan to Manchoukuo and China through the positive activity of the Production Increase Headquarters which has been created within the Greater East Asia Ministry.

Many Smelters Operating

Plans to secure self-sufficiency in iron, steel and coal have been pushed ahead from the very beginning in Japan, Manchoukuo and China. The volume of iron, steel and coal which Manchoukuo is sending to Japan Proper is steadily increasing every year. Small smelters on the Continent and Chosen are gradually operating on a full-fledged scale while the Manchoukuo Iron Works was founded last year. Hopes are placed on the establishment of a self-sufficient structure for iron, steel and coal by the operation of these small smelters in addition to the concentrated production by excellent high smelters in Japan Proper and by the plans to increase production several-fold by simplified iron manufacturing methods.

Wooden Ships Being Improved

The scale of and the speed with which raw materials on the Continent can be converted into the nation's fighting strength is determined by the conditions of transportation connecting Japan, Manchoukuo and China with one another. Navy Minister Admiral Yonai stated before the Diet recently that shipbuilding has been proceeding normally recently and that the nation is fully confident of being able to protect ships from enemy aircraft and submarines. The nation is at present situated in a position wherein she must secure marine transportation power by improving the quality of wooden ships so that they can endure long voyages on the high seas and by concentrated management of shipping bottoms. It has been made clear in the Diet that railroad transportation in Japan Proper and Chosen is being strengthened and that transportation facilities in relay sectors between Japan Proper and Chosen are being improved and bolstered.

WARN AGAINST NIGHT FIRES

To Strictly Punish Offenders as Light Leakage Prevention Step

Those who are responsible for causing fires are being severely punished by the authorities concerned from the absolute need of preventing leakage of light as an air raid measure.

Tasuke Hida, 52 years, manager of a certain factory, was indicted by the Tokyo District Public Procurator on February 20 for causing a fire by negligence, and was sentenced to a fine of ¥500 by summary procedure.

Hida was on duty during the night of January 10. After roasting "mochi" on the electric stove, he neglected to turn off the switch, which fact caused a fire at midnight. While the office, where he was on duty, was burning, an enemy plane appeared overhead and dropped a bomb, which, however, fell into the sea without hitting the mark.

Economic Body Created

Domei

BANGKOK, February 19.—The Thai Government at its Cabinet meeting today has decided to organize an economic committee consisting of 16 prominent men in Thai financial circles. The new committee will bolster the wartime economy of Thailand.

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WAR METALS OF SOUTH BOOST ARMS INDUSTRY

Supplies of Iron, Copper, Coal, Other Raw Materials Assured for Japan

(Continued From Monday)

As the result of successful military operations in Burma, Japan will be able to control the tungsten resources in Yunnan, the world's greatest tungsten producing district. Burma also produces ores in which both tin and tungsten are contained. At any rate, both Britain and the United States, which depended upon the tungsten resources in Yunnan, have been shut out from the field consequent on Japan's victory. Japan's acquisition of tungsten and coal resources are two of the most important indirect results of the victories the nation has gained so far in the present war.

Alloy Metals Vital

Modern arms may be said to be embodiments of all kinds of alloy metals. In a sense, therefore, modern war is a war of alloy metals, and as they determine the fortunes of war, the acquisition of metal resources is a matter of supreme importance. But in some countries, metal resources are quite limited. Japan and Germany are good examples of this fact while Britain and the United States are just the reverse. Japan had been perplexed for decades over the scarcity of metal, but the present war may be said to have solved this problem.

In regard to the quality of men and training, Japan is peerless and we need not worry over this problem. As for materials, it must always be very careful. Efforts must be made for the expansion of productive power, particularly for the production of alloy metals since modern arms are embodiments of these metals.

It goes without saying that mere collection of metals is futile unless efforts are made to study methods of producing efficient arms. What is of vital importance is the efficiency of finished arms and machine tools with which they are made. From this consideration, Japan cannot afford to be contented over the mere fact that it has acquired the metal resources, which are nothing more than unworked materials. It is the quality of men and training that converts them into excellent arms which are animated with the soul of the maker.

Modern arms are very complicated in structure, and it may be said that there is not a metal that is not used in their manufacture. It is for this reason that explanations, stating that such and such metals are used for the manufacture of this or that arm, are often misleading, but explanations to some extent on the subject in the simplest possible way so that they may be intelligible to the average person are not impertinent.

The tank consists of a diesel engine, body and caterpillar. The engine is about the same as the motor-car gasoline engine. In former days, the shell-proof steel body of the tank was made of nickel chrome steel. One may take it for granted that today, various other metallic elements are added to the alloy to increase the efficiency of the weapon.

As a countermeasure against the ban Britain and the United States placed on the export of nickel, Japan started researches for the invention of an alloy metal of high quality, with which efficient tanks might be constructed without using nickel. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, nickel resources have fallen into Japan's hands, with the result that the nation has now a sufficient amount of metal for its war industry.

Japan's Position Bolstered

The caterpillar is manufactured with steel containing 13 per cent of super-manganese. Japan has never been seriously embarrassed over the scarcity of manganese. As the result of the victories, it has gained so far, it has acquired great manganese resources to strengthen its position in this respect.

A greater part of material for the manufacture of a motor-car is used for the construction of its body. The material is either nickel chrome steel or chrome molybdenum. Japan has enough of chrome and has never experienced inconveniences from its shortage. The metal is also used for plating purposes and the making of stainless steel. The demand for the metal has been mounting, and it has always been thought that the greater the output the better.

Nickel chrome steel is used for all important pivotal parts of diesel and gasoline engines. A permanent magnet is also very important as a part of the ignition plug. The metals used today for magnets are the M.K. steel, the alloy of nickel, aluminum and iron, which was invented by Dr. Mishima, and the K.S. steel, the alloy of tungsten, chrome and cobalt, which was invented by Dr. Honda. Beside these, tungsten chrome steel is used for magnets. Japan has become self-supporting in the materials for the production of these alloys. The engine is equipped with many electrical appliances, and copper wires are an indispensable part of the equipment. Japan is likely to become self-supporting in the metal.

To an inquiry regarding the production of substitutes to make up for the shortage of copper in Japan, some suggest the use of aluminum. They point out that in Germany aluminum wires have been used for the interior of houses and that motors have been made out of aluminum. Such contrivances are not impossible, but the employment of aluminum as a substitute of copper for electrical purposes is by no means a simple matter.

The research to produce pure aluminum first started in France and became industrialized in Britain and Germany. In 1934, Gadeau, a French scientist, who was leading the research work on this subject, succeeded in obtaining aluminum which was 99.99 per cent pure.

If aluminum of high purity is used, it may become a substitute of copper. But mere expectation is not realization, and no one is warranted to become contented with what he has. The point is that Japanese scientists must continue further research on the subject despite the fact that Japan may become self-supporting in copper.

Japan also had some difficulty in finding substitutes for brass and bronze, to the production of which a large proportion of copper has been devoted. There are various metals which are better in quality than copper alloy, but when they are put to the test as material for manufacturing metal articles, the rate of defect in the articles is higher than the latter. Copper alloy also withstands deteriorating influences longer. At any rate, an appropriate substitute alloy for alloy copper has not been found. In the face of this fact, Japan's acquisition of copper resources should be congratulated. It is entirely proper for the Japanese Government to have decided upon mining the copper resources in the Southern Regions first of all.

The fuselage of an airplane is made with duralmin or hyperduralmin as material. The principal elements in the alloy beside aluminum are about 5 per cent of copper, less than 20 per cent of magnesium and about 1 per cent of manganese. Both copper and manganese in the alloy cannot be substituted with any other metals. Here, the scarcity of copper becomes another source of serious concern to Japan. As for magnesium, there are vast deposits in Manchoukuo, and Japan has never had any difficulty in getting the metal.

The iron element, which has a detrimental effect upon the quality of duralmin, finds its way into the alloy as the inherent part of aluminum. This shows that the technical skill for producing high quality aluminum has an important bearing upon the airplane manufacturing industry. The fact that there are abundant bauxite resources in Greater East Asia is gratifying but whether the Japanese scientists have a technical skill for producing aluminum of high quality is another matter.

Originally, Japanese scientists sought to improve their technical skill by working on bauxite imported from the South Seas, but they were forced to abandon this scheme on account of Anglo-American maneuvers against Japan. Under such circumstances, they began to make researches on alumina and clay rock found in the country in quest of aluminum resources, and the Government appropriated large funds for the purpose.

The experiences the Japanese scientists had in this research work will go a long way in taking charge of the aluminum resources now that Japan has acquired them in the Southern Regions. The extraction of aluminum from bauxite is much easier than from alumina and clay rock. However, as it is necessary to produce aluminum which is free from iron element, Japanese scientists must make supreme efforts for the attainment of their object and those who are interested in this undertaking must extend their assistance to them for the improvement of their technical skill.—By Dr. Tetsutaro Mitsuhashi.

Death Notice

The Danish Society of Japan deeply regrets to announce the demise, at the age of 71 years, of its member

Mr. W. O. Andersen

formerly a resident of Fukuoka and recently of Yokohama.

The cremation has already taken place.

INTENSIFIED UTILIZATION OF LABOR, MATERIALS SET

Adjustment of Manufacturing Enterprises Planned to Boost War Power

The Government will carry out a large-scale adjustment of manufacturing enterprises in order to utilize to the fullest extent all available labor and materials with the aim to boost war production.

Adjustment of enterprises for increasing production has already been effected in various fields, but with the rapid progress of the war situation, conditions on the production front have also changed. Therefore, it has now become necessary to adopt drastic steps to adjust all enterprises to meet urgent wartime requirements.

At the beginning of the 86th Diet session, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso expressed an eager wish to accelerate the adjustment of enterprises for turning labor and materials into fighting strength. The first cause that necessitated such an adjustment is the need of preferential production. Due to the restrictions imposed by the war on transportation facilities, the insufficient supply of materials, and the tight production condition, there are quite a number of enterprises that are unable to operate fully. Only by adopting a system of preferential production can the highest efficiency of labor and materials be attained under wartime conditions.

The Government has already applied the preferential production policy to the iron and steel, coal and artificial oil industries. Hereafter adjustments will be effected in all enterprises and the preferential production policy will be carried out in a more comprehensive manner. If it is found that some factories will have to suspend operations, they will be held as reserve plants for an emergency according to the new plans.

The second reason for enforcing the adjustment of enterprises is the need for bolstering the production defense structure. The dispersement of important plants is steadily been made. The important question in this regard is how to deal with the small plants connected with the main factories which are dispersed. It is the Government's policy to utilize as far as possible local existing facilities, but because of the urgent need of dispersing plants, it has become important to readjust various enterprises.

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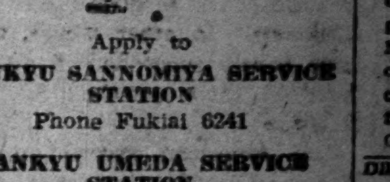

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The Pan-American 'Rump' Conference

The Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference which opens today in Mexico City possesses a character distinctly different and even more sinister than the several Pan-American conferences which have taken place in the past. Although it is true that the previous conferences were utilized by the United States to regiment the Latin American republics into forced support of her policy of world-wide imperialism, at least in form these previous conferences had been jointly sponsored by all the Pan-American nations through their common organ, the Pan-American Union, and all of the countries of the Western Hemisphere had been represented to afford them at least a theoretical opportunity to speak up in the defense of their own interests.

This time, however, the conference is not being held under the auspices of the Pan-American Union. Convened nominally through the invitation of the Mexican Government, it was actually instigated by the United States as a means to prevent the holding of a truly representative conference under the regular auspices of the Pan-American Union for which Argentina had asked. Limiting its participation to such American countries as are "cooperating in the conduct of the war", the present conference is a "rump" conference which, by excluding Argentina and El Salvador, is made up of only those countries which the United States is sure she can control to advance her own ends. One of its obvious purposes is to weld the puppets of the United States into a firm alignment against Argentina to coerce her into giving up her staunch defense of her own rightful interests and independence.

Not only is the present conference designed to put further pressure upon Argentina, but it is also designed to whip the Latin American countries into line behind the United States in supporting the Dumbarton Oaks scheme for a world security organization. Several of the Latin American countries have rightly felt serious misgivings over the dominating control which the Great Powers would have over the smaller nations under the Dumbarton Oaks plan, but by means of the present Mexico City Conference the United States hopes to shackle the Latin American countries so thoroughly in advance that none of them will venture to raise any embarrassing questions when the United Nations Conference opens in San Francisco in April.

Thus the Mexico City Conference is designed clearly as an instrument, not for the free conciliation among the Pan-American nations of their common problems, but for the binding of the United States' puppets into a compliant alignment for use as a tool in facilitating the United States' policy with respect to both the Western Hemisphere and the world at large.

How completely the United States will dictate the proceedings of the Mexico City Conference has already been indicated by the way in which Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and Venezuela have been forced within the last few days to declare war against Japan and Germany. Obviously no military consideration nor any specific new circumstance arising out of the war situation has caused these countries of their own free will to take this purely formal step so meaninglessly at this late date. Their action was obviously forced upon them by the United States as a part and parcel of her policy of binding all the Latin American countries irrevocably to the support of her program, and constitutes an integral prelude to the Mexico City Conference.

These developments demonstrate more clearly than ever how justified the Latin American countries are in their misgivings concerning the abuse of power by the Great Powers like the United States, and how justified Argentina is in attempting to resist to the very end. Unfortunately, no matter how similarly to Argentina the rest of the Latin American countries must feel at heart, none of them enjoys the geographic and economic position which enables Argentina to persist in holding to her independent course. The bludgeoning policy of the United States will therefore probably succeed temporarily and in outward form, but it will by no means signify any sincerely willing acquiescence on the part of the Latin American countries.

Whose Credit?

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, informed Congress last Friday that the Red Army's winter drive into Germany was bolstered by 3,447,000 tons of American Lend-Lease aid shipped during the last six months of 1944 This statement, made by Land before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in urging the extension of the Lend-Lease program for another year beyond its expiration date on June 30, is significant in manifesting anew the age-old American habit of brazenly claiming credit for the accomplishments of others.

Elaborating that the Lend-Lease shipments to the Soviet Union included "urgently needed foodstuffs for the Red armies, munitions, equipment for Soviet war industries, railway equipment and motor trucks", Land declared "the steady flow of this cargo has unquestionably had a substantial influence in bolstering the Soviet war effort. . . Without this material support over the past several years, it is questionable if the Soviet armies would have attained their present great striking power." What is this but a plain attempt on Land's part to attribute the Red Army's advance largely to assistance received from America! It appears that the Americans would be the last to ascribe the Red Army's advance into Germany to the Soviet nation's own effort.

Land's testimony to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, however, does no credit to the efforts of the Anglo-American armies on the Western Front. If the amount of assistance Land mentions was mainly responsible for the military operations that enabled the Red armies to enter Germany, then certainly America's own armies under General Dwight Eisenhower should have reached Berlin last Christmas as American war correspondents had boasted they would do early last fall. All the material resources America vaunts of were and have been at Eisenhower's disposal. Pushed back by the Rundstedt offensive in December, the American forces have succeeded only in recent weeks in regrouping their units and in regaining lost ground to attack the forefield of the Siegfried Line fortifications. In other words, they have barely succeeded in getting back to their positions of last October.

The American record on the Western Front has been one headache after another to the war-weary Americans. Seven months after the Normandy landings, the Anglo-American forces are still pounding vainly at the German frontier—and at stupendous cost. Even according to the obviously under-stated figures announced last Friday by War Secretary Henry Stimson, the United States army ground forces on the Western Front had lost 394,874 men from the time of the Normandy landings up to February 1, including 63,410 killed, 273,997 wounded, and 57,467 missing.

Small wonder, then, there have been misgivings expressed in the American press that the Red armies were driving a "bit too fast" into Germany in comparison with the sluggish Anglo-American forces on the Western Front. Clearly Admiral Land's testimony to the House committee was intended to discredit the advance of the Soviet armies and to offer an excuse for the slow progress of the Eisenhower-led forces in the West.

THE LION ROARS AT U.S.

London Economist Unleashes Bitter Criticism

"Time" Magazine in its January 15 issue writes under the heading "International" and the sub-heading "Roar and Uproar" as follows:

That magnificent character, the British lion forgot his Anglican manners last week, got up on his hind legs and roared right in the face of his United States ally.

The roar raised a Trans-Atlantic gale, but it also vented the British vapors which had accumulated during the five years of mannerly restraint. Afterward, the lion felt better. The American objects of his spleen knew a little more about him and perhaps about themselves.

Said the "New York Sun": "The steady diet of mutual admiration and respect would be wonderful, but it would be a terrific strain on human nature."

The roaring was begun by the London "Economist", a formidable and good-mannered weekly which has no United States counterpart but might be described as a cross between the "Wall Street Journal" and the "New Republic" with muscles. Along with most of the British press (notably excepting Lord Rothermere's "Daily Mail"), the "Economist" throughout the war has heeded official injunctions to go easy on America.

Last week, just in time to be answered by President Roosevelt, the "Economist" editor Geoffrey Crowther, shed his inhibition and stepped out blowing hard: "The British have been having a bad time in the United States in recent weeks. The outburst of criticism and abuse has been one of the most violent and most sustained of the war years.

"When criticism comes from a source that was practising cash-and-carry during the Battle of Britain. it is not to be borne. With every outburst of righteous indignation in America, the ordinary Englishman gets one degree readier to believe that the only reliable helping hand is in Russia.

"Henceforward, if the British policies and precautions are to be traded against American promises, the only sure terms are cash-on-delivery. And if the Americans find this attitude too cynic or suspicious, they should draw the conclusion that they have twisted the lion's tail once too often."

That tore it up.

Americans Clarify Attitude

The "News Chronicle" columnist said that the "Economist" accurately expresses the thoughts of millions of ordinary Britons.

Two weighty sobersides, the "Yorkshire Post" (owned by the relatives of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's wife) and the "London Times" turned their thunders on hitherto, sacrosanct for the United States to state its policies and define its world responsibilities.(After President Roosevelt's message to Congress, the "Times" applauded.)

Editor Crowther, whose first outburst had been marked by a well-reasoned rage, camp up again with an ill-timed, ill-natured, ill-reasoned diatribe against the United States military policy. At this, even the "Daily Mail" was moved to shush the Lion, and suggest that enough was enough.

What put the Lion in such an uproar? In the United States for the best part of a year, there had been less than the usual anti-British criticism. At the year's end, the British policy in Greece disturbed the Americans. But no Briton was more eloquent than the "New York Times", among others, in pleading for United States understanding of Britain's power and political necessities.

The real causes were many—human and deep. There was the postwar future. Its black economic realities—including the fear that the United States would make most of its competitive advantages—had the Britons on edge.

There was the past. The British have not forgotten that the United States had to be bombed into World War II. And they are continually vexed by the United States tendency to consider the United States' participation in World War I, and now in World War II, as acts of noble generosity rather than a necessity.

There was the homesick attitude of the United States soldiers. The British would be eternally grateful for the presence of the United States soldiers in Europe, but they could not escape the fact that many of these soldiers were fed-up with Europe and all of its works.

There was the United States State Department's abstentionist attitude during Britain's current difficulties in Liberated Europe. All of this, the Americans could understand, once they stopped to think about it—and last week the Lion made many of them stop and think. All the same, they could wish that the Lion would learn how to address his complaints plainly to President Roosevelt at the White House.

Under the United States Constitution the President is in charge of the conduct of foreign affairs by and with the advice of the Senate which has not recently offered any advice unfriendly to Great Britain.

Who's Who

Tramp: "Lady, have a heart, I'm dying from exposure."

Woman: "Are you a tramp, politician or financier?"

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S TESTAMENT

National Unification Is First Task of China—Anglo-U.S. Nations Taking Advantage of Disunity

By MICHIO KIHARA

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese national revolution, passed away in Peking in March, 1925 at the private residence of Dr. Wellington Koo, thus ending his revolutionary career of 40 years. At his death-bed, Dr. Sun Yat-sen gave his comrades of the Kuomintang a political testament. The testament was taken down in writing by the late President of the Nanking Government Wang Ching-wei. In it were contained the ideas and philosophy of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The testament ran as follows:

"For 40 years I have rendered my services for the revolutionary cause. As the result of this 40 years' experience I now know that the object of our revolutionary efforts must be to attain liberty and equality for our country China. In order to attain this objective, we must arouse our countrymen, on the one hand, and march hand in hand with those nations of the world who would accord us equality, on the other. Our revolution has not yet materialized. Our comrades should continue their endeavors in order to attain their revolutionary goal. In regard to the recent demands for the establishment of a national assembly and the abolition of unfair treaties, these should be realized in the shortest period of time possible."

Thus, in the closing minutes of his revolutionary career did Sun Yat-sen clarify the greatest objective of China in a clear and concise form. He pointed out that the greatest object of China's revolutionary endeavors is to bring about the abolition of her unfair treaties with foreign nations and as the means of attaining this, he mentioned two things, namely, th franchise of the Chinese people and the establishment of a common front with all those nations of the world who would treat China with equality. Now, despite the lucidity and inexorable logic of this revolutionary slogan of China, there has been during the past twenty years following Dr. Sun Yat-sen's death an intense conflict among the Chinese. What is the cause of all this? Are all the apostles of Chinese revolution traitors to their revolutionary Master?

All Followers of Sun

Everyone who observes the present state of affairs in China knows that China is divided into three political spheres, namely, Chungking which is under the direction of Chiang Kai-shek and his faction, Yenan which is maintained by the Chinese Communist Party and the Nanking Government. Curiously enough, all the leaders of these three factions are the followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and none of them has ever repudiated Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his revolutionary doctrine. Nay, both Nanking and Chungking claim to be the rightful repository of the traditions and teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Even the Yenan regime has never challenged Dr. Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary program; rather this regime has been critical of Chungking's policy which it regards as being not in full accord with the injunction of the Great Father of the Chinese Revolution. Thus, it may be truly said that all these three are, in one sense or the other, trying to be faithful in observing the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. True, there is room for doubt, regarding the future course of the Chinese Communist Party regarding the point under consideration, but we leave this point for future discussion.

It is meaningless, of course, to try to show which of these three, Nanking, Chungking or Yenan, is most faithful to the teachings of Sun Yat-sen by clarifying the position of the leaders or by quoting their utterances. Why? Because Sun Yat-sen's injunction did not embody the platform of any single political party or faction in China. On the contrary, his injunction embodied the national aspirations of modern China which consisted externally, in the attainment of equality and, internally, in the breaking up of the surviving feudal system. For Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Kuomintang and the Three People's Principles were but means toward realizing national revolution and not the objectives. It is because of this fact that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is the Father of Chinese national revolution. But it is customary for the common followers of great leaders whether in modern times or in the middle ages to have erroneous ideas concerning the teachings of their masters.

Objectives Are Confused

This comes fom the fact that these followers often confuse the objectives and means. Napoleon Bonaparte was outstanding for his unification of revolution-torn France and the attainment of her security in Europe, and not for his medieval love of war. The same may be said of Sun Yat-sen's case. This is the cause of much discussions regarding the authencity of the Three People's Principles.

If Dr. Sun Yat-sen were to rise from his grave at this time after the lapse of 20 years, what would cause him most grief would be the existing division of his beloved country into a number of contending political regimes. He will undoubtedly point to the grim fact of the loss of unity for China, before listening to the expatiating arguments or apologies of Chungking or Nanking. Nor can this schism of China be remedied or solved by the political struggle of the leaders of Chungking and Nanking who are mutually denouncing each other, nor can it be solved by their political compromise based on some temporary expediency.

The very fact that even Dr. Sun Yat-sen with his lofty ideal and confidence of the people failed to unite northern and southern China into one national whole was due essentially to the same cause. In other words, as long as China would attempt to bring about its national unification as a limited domestic problem, such an attempt would only result in a feudalistic division of power which will aggravate the existing national schism. Moreover, such a national schism will be most welcomed by those nations which have imperialistic designs on China. Britain has been the most imperialistic of such nations, while the United States, under a different guise, is trying to follow in the footsteps of Britain.

Compromise Was Refused

Britain showed her political ingenuity in carrying out her policy of intrigue after the downfall of the Ching Dynasty, by taking advantage of the rivalry among Chinese warlords and by utilizing their mutual strife and the consequent domestic disturbances in order to further her own selfish national interests. Although the military expedition undertaken by the Kuomintang in 1927 against the northern provinces of China was occasioned by the Chinese boycotting of the British goods, Britain reached a compromise with this revolutionary party because of her realization that this party might make a rapid growth. On the other hand, Britain never ceased to carry out her intrigue to cause internal disruption in the Kuomintang as seen in Chiang Kai-shek's Shanghai coup d'etat which proved the cause of the subsequent ten-year strife between the Kuomintang and Communist factions. The present attempt of the United States to make a military advance to China on the pretext of overcoming the Japanese Forces on the Chinese mainland as well as the American policy of restraining, Chungking by utilizing Yenan only indicate the intentions of the United States to establish the bastions of her imperialistic designs through the internal division of China. Thus, the most essential significance of the existing schism of China is to be found not in the problem of determining which is the legitimate Kuomintang nor who is the traitor but in the idea that this schism is being utilized and aggravated by the Anglo-American imperialists who have entrenched themselves in China, and who are ever alert to utilize every situation that may be of service in the advancement of their imperialistic intrigues. To say that the Anglo-Americans have entrenched themselves in China does not mean that China keeps herself isolated from the world and that the Anglo-American influence is entrenched within China.

Must Face Realities

On the contrary, by this statement we mean that although China has been pushed into the midst of the world war and international political controversy, her domestic life is being shaken up and disturbed by the Anglo-American forces. The only way of eradicating this internal schism for China is to face this unfortunate reality fearlessly as the first step toward the realization of her national objective. No nation in the present state of civilization can keep herself aloof from the general current of the world, and for this reason it is essential for any nation desiring to maintain its independence to endeavor above all to free itself of all delusions concerning dependence on some foreign Power. This was pointed out as the greatest goal of national revolution by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his precept.

Unfortunately, present-day China is violating his injunction by disregarding this greatest goal of the national revolution. Dr. Sun Yat-sen did not tell his followers to form a common front with all nations that would seek the friendship of China on the basis of equality by resorting to measures of expediency and political designs. At least there are two indispensable factors in carrying out this part of his injunction. In the first place, China should achieve her national unification which itself would call for equal treatment by other nations. Secondly, the nations with whom China should seek coalition should be those who have a historical necessity for such a coalition. We have already dwelt on the first factor. As to the second, China will have to choose for herself. However, it should be noted that it is China's spiritual independence that will enable her to make a correct decision in choosing her true allies.

After 20 years since the passing of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, we find that the name of an American soldier is given to the new road connecting China with India, while the military and monetary systems of the Chungking regime are being changed at will through the instructions of Washington. These undoubtedly do not reveal the success of Chinese national revolution.

A LESSON IN INTEGRITY

When Two Strong Men Stand Face to Face

The following interesting episode was written by the French writer Andre Maurois. The article has been translated from the original French.

In 1920 my friend, Captain Gilles Breynat, was ordered to Morocco. The son of a retired general, he was a cultured and daring young officer and an expert horseman. The assignment delighted him:

"I saw service in Africa during the war," he told me then, "and learned the Arabic and Berber languages. Now I want to live among the natives and make them like me. I'm asking for a post in a sector that is still unsubdued, and shall try to make myself useful there."

Some months later he wrote me that he had got what he wanted and was in command of a little fort in the Atlas Mountains, completely surrounded by warlike, rebellious tribes.

"I am the only Frenchman here," he wrote. "All my men are Moroccans. They are devoted to me. My superior, Colonel Plantier, a colonial of the old school, gives me more trouble than they do. His headquarters are far in the rear, three days' journey by horseback, but he keeps close watch over me. When I arrived he ordered me not to leave this fort. 'If you go out,' he said, 'you are a dead man. The local warriors are expert marksmen. Your death would be the signal for the entire region to revolt and we would have a year of trouble. So keep absolutely quiet.'

"Of course I have not strictly obeyed his orders, which seemed to me excessively timid. Every morning I go out for a reconnoitering gallop on my horse, Cesar. The Berbers, who know horseflesh, nod their heads in admiration when they see Cesar go by.

"My men have told the local warriors that I am the son of a chief; that I have luck and succeed in everything. Already I have received emissaries who showed almost no hostility. Some day I hope to tell you that I have achieved the submission of this whole territory without the cost of a single man."

The following year, at Christmas, Breynat came to Paris on leave. He was enthusiastic and full of stories.

"I shall tell you a secret," he said. "Please don't repeat it. Some time ago the warriors near my fort told me they would gladly submit to French rule were it not for their fear of Sidi-Ma, a powerful leader of the Ahansali tribe, who commands thousands of warriors. I realized that I must first convince Sidi-Ma. One day I asked my interpreter, Ben-Sliman:

"'Do you think I might talk to Sidi-Ma?'

Negotiations Follow

"He showed dismay. 'Sidi-Ma has never agreed to meet a Frenchman.'

"Long negotiations followed. Clearly Sidi-Ma distrusted me. Would I come without an escort, unarmed?

"'Yes,' I told Ben-Sliman, 'I shall go alone, guided by you.'

"Probably Ben-Sliman talked too much, for one day without warning Colonel Plantier arrived. He is a thick-set little man with bristly hair, a distrustful face, and much more the air of a bureaucrat than a soldier.

"'Haven't I forbidden you to leave your fort?' he demanded.

"'That is true, Colonel, but I have found the natives well disposed, and since I love horseback riding. . . .'

"'I forbid you these follies!' he said furiously. 'And if you don't obey I shall have you court-martialed!'

"I decided to obey, but the next day Ben-Sliman told me that Sidi-Ma had agreed to see me, and the temptation was too great. I had Cesar caparisoned in the most sumptuous fashion, threw a beautiful red burnoose around my shoulders and departed. On our long ride through gorges studded with palm trees we were occasionally stopped by a warrior, rifle in hand; my guide would toss him the password; he would bow. Finally in the distance I saw a group of horsemen wrapped in white burnooses.

"'You must dismount here,' Ben-Sliman told me.

"I went on afoot. My heart beat fast. One man detached himself from the horsemen and walked toward me. It was Sidi-Ma. He had the face of an ascetic, a short black beard and superb eyes that were frank and hard. I liked him at once. We exchanged salutations and presents, then servants brought up cushions and tea with mint.

"'I have come,' he said, 'because I have been told that you are the son of a great chief, and that you never lie. What do you desire?'

"'I desire,' I said, 'that Sidi-Ma, who is a brave warrior and a great saint, should become a friend of France like the Sultan of Morocco and the chiefs of the South.'

"I explained that the French would respect the natives' customs, possessions and chieftains, and would ask only that they maintain order and treat French travelers kindly. I described Marshal Lyautey's respect for the Sultan and the Mohammedan religion.

"'What can you achieve for your people,' I asked, 'by keeping them in rebellion? Some day an army will come into your territory, with guns that will shoot from so far off that you cannot reach them with your rifles, and you will be vanquished or driven away. But if you submit now you will be treated as friends. I give you my word of honor that you will be left at the head of your tribes.'

"We talked a long time, with the flowery leisureliness of oriental conversation. He promised me nothing, but became very friendly and asked me to come again. When the interview was ended he accompanied me to my horse, looked with approval at my saddle, and patted Cesar's withers.

"'Through the horse one learns to know the rider,' he said. 'My heart tells me that we shall reach an understanding.'

Had Six Interviews

"We had six more interviews, and before I went on leave Sidi-Ma promised me that he and his tribe would make submission in six months—on July 14, Bastille Day. He needed that long to convince the other members of the tribal council. But I have the oath of Sidi-Ma, and he is a man in whom I have as much confidence as in myself."

Here I interrupted Gilles.

"And what does Colonel Plantier have to say to this?"

"He knows nothing about it. If he knew, everything would be lost. He'd refuse to trust Sidi-Ma and would organize an expedition against him. That's why I ask you to keep this secret."

Gilles returned to Morocco, and for several months I heard nothing more from him. Then one day in June I received a postcard. It said simply: "Wounded but am out of danger." Much alarmed, I went to see his father, old General Breynat.

"Yes," he said, "Gilles was badly wounded. And he has been in serious trouble."

Then he told me that Colonel Plantier had found out about Gilles' negotiations with Sidi-Ma, and, as punishment, had sent him to a combat sector. The young Captain had been shot, and for several days had hovered between life and death.

"Then the arrangement for submission fell through?" I asked.

"Alas, yes," the General replied. "It is a great pity."

Another month passed. Toward the end of July I opened my newspaper and saw with surprise a headline: "Submission of Ahansali Tribe in Morocco. Immense Territory Acquired Without Fighting. Influence of a Captain." The dispatch told a magnificent story. On the 14th of July an emissary from Sidi-Ma had presented himself to the French General and offered the submission of the Ahansali. But he insisted on one condition: Sidi-Ma would deal only with the young chieftain who had promised to respect his honor and the dignity of his station.

The affair was so important that Marshal Lyautey was informed. "Yesterday," the article concluded, "Sidi-Ma arrived at the military hospital and, beneath the window of the room where Captain Breynat is convalescing, performed the symbolic rituals which completed the pacification of his native region. Marshal Lyautey bestowed the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon Captain Breynat. He announced that the Captain's promises will be scrupulously respected and that Sidi-Ma will continue to govern his territory."

Thus two men, far separated by birth, beliefs and interests, had met in circumstances that seemed destined to make them enemies. But because both had a high sense of honor and deep respect for the pledged word, they had reached an accord. And through their fidelity they were able to impose their agreement—the one upon his tribe, the other upon his nation.

It seems to me that this is a fine example of what can be accomplished by complete honesty and integrity, even in our confused world. We live in a time when the attempt is made, too often successfully, to divide classes, races and religions.

But there is neither East, nor
West,
Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face
to face,
though they come from the ends
of the earth.

Rats Worry Liverpool

Liverpool's English tailors are in a quandary. Because of the war, they must use buttons made from processed milk. Liverpool rats, tasting the milk-made buttons have found them good, and chew the buttons off almost as fast as the tailors can sew them on.

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, February 20

GERMANY'S HISTORICAL MOMENT

ASAHI—No matter how fierce an attack the Red Army may make on Berlin, Germany is firmly determined to defend the capital and not shift it elsewhere.

When a fighting situation turns temporarily unfavorable, a strong spiritual power of both the armed forces and the home front is most valuable. To consider one's situation as disadvantageous is in itself tantamount to spiritual collapse and results in putting spurs to the unfavorable development of the military situation. Consequently, a twofold adverse result is likely to be brought about.

In war, the aim of taking the lead in making an offensive is to achieve victory on the field of battle and, by taking advantage of this victory, to also fully utilize its spiritual effects. Accordingly, on the battlefield, an undefeatable and unbudging conviction is essential; on the home front, the people must have a courage that will not waver, no matter how the situation may turn.

There is no need to point out again that the people of Germany are now facing their greatest trial. In the last World War, matters were decided on the Western Front between September 26 and November 10, 1918, but fighting was still carried on inside French and Belgian territory, and moreover the Eastern Front had already become non-existent.

Today, however, in the West the anti-Axis forces are pressing on the Rhine within German territory, and in the East the Red Army, with the force of a tidal wave, is heading for Berlin, encircling Breslau and pressing toward Dresden. Such a situation not merely places an unimaginably heavy burden on the German forces but it puts on the shoulders of the people on the home front a very great responsibility. In our mind's eye we can clearly see the heroic figure of the German people is thus "standing before history."

The German people were severely criticized on the outcome of the previous World War. That is to say, on account of the serious foodstuff difficulties and the unscrupulous propaganda launched by the enemy to confuse the people's mind, the home front quickly crumbled. This was said to have been the chief reason for Germany's defeat. As is generally known, this view was set forth by General Ludendorff, leader of the defeated army. The British, in order to boost the effect of the economic blockade by their navy and Lord Northcliffe's propaganda also greatly publicized this version.

The same claim is made by Captain Liddell Hart, outstanding British military critic, and it is an obvious fact that in the present war, too, the aim of the British is, along with the effects of military action, the stirring up of domestic trouble in Germany. Against the view which places the blame for the outcome of the previous World War on the German people, Marshal Foch, supreme commander of the former Allied Forces, made a contradiction based on facts and figures. Moreover, from the viewpoint of any just and fair historian, the results of the military action on the Western Front also are considered more important.

Be this as it may, history is not necessarily repeating itself. The situation today is conspicuously different from that which prevailed 26 years ago. The German people today understand the true situation, and, moreover, fully realize the fate in store for them in case Germany once more is defeated. Our trust in the German Forces is absolute. At the same time, we also hope most sincerely that the German people will this time blast the criticism which history has made against it.

Fruits of Wisdom

What a delightful thing rest is!—The bed has become a place of luxury to me—I would not exchange it for all the thrones in the world.—Napoleon.

• • •

How much wit, good-nature, indulgences, how many good offices and civilities, are required among friends to accomplish in some years what a lovely face or a fine hand does in a minute!—Bruyere.

• • •

Grief knits two hearts in closer bonds than happiness ever can; common sufferings are far stronger links than common joys.—Lamartine.

• • •

Nature is just toward men. It recompenses them for their sufferings; it renders them laborious, because to the greatest toils it attaches the greatest rewards.—Montesquieu.

• • •

Excess of grief for the dead is madness; for it is an injury to the living, and the dead know it not.—Xenophon.

• • •

After long experience in the world, I affirm, before God, that I never knew a rogue who was not unhappy.—Junius.